

## THE



## MAIL.

## CHINA

VOL. XXII. No. 1115.



## OFFICIAL NOTIFICATIONS.

It is hereby notified that, until further orders, the *Evening Mail*, *China Mail* and *Overland China Mail* will be the official mediums of all Notifications proceeding from Her Britannic Majesty's Consulate at Canton.

British Consulate,  
Canton, April 16, 1866.

D. B. ROBERTSON,  
Consul.

It is hereby notified that, until further orders, the *Evening Mail*, *China Mail* and *Overland China Mail* will be the official mediums of all Notifications proceeding from Her Britannic Majesty's Consulate at Amoy.

British Consulate,  
Amoy, April 22, 1866.

R. SWINHOE,  
Consul.

## INTIMATIONS.

## "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

PUBLISHED AT THIS OFFICE,  
No. 2 WYNDHAM STREET,  
BACK OF THE CLUB

## 1. THE EVENING MAIL.

A DAILY PAPER.

PRICE.—\$2 per Month.  
TERMS OF ADVERTISING.—First insertion, Ten lines and under \$1; each additional line, 10 cents. Subsequent insertions, per Week, 50 cents and 5 cents. ("AUCTION" Notices are excepted, for which only one charge per week is made.)

## 2. THE CHINA MAIL.

AN ORIGINAL WEEKLY PAPER,  
(EVERY THURSDAY NIGHT).

PRICE.—\$15 per Annum; Single Copies, 44 cents.

ADVERTISING.—First insertion, Five lines, \$1; each additional line, 20 cents. Subsequent insertions, 50 cents and 10 cents.

THE CHINA MAIL HAS BEEN PERMANENTLY ENLARGED IN SIZE, namely from 4 to 6 full pages! It is the only weekly paper published in China which contains a complete summary of Hongkong news as well as that from the treaty ports of China and Japan, and from Manila, Australia, India and the Straits. Its circulation, which has of late considerably increased extends throughout the coasts of those countries as well as to various parts of Europe. Great facilities are thus afforded to Advertisers in this newspaper.

## 3. OVERLAND CHINA MAIL.

CONSISTING OF 8 FULL PAGES, and containing the articles in the EVENING and CHINA MAILS with Summary of News and Commercial Summary.

ONCE-A-FORTNIGHT.

THE MORNING OR THE MAIL DESPATCH. PRICE.—To Subscribers to the Weekly issue, \$8; to Non-subscribers, \$12. Single Copies 50 cents.

ADVERTISING.—The same as in the Weekly, all "NOTICE OF FIRMS" appearing in the Weekly will be inserted in the Overland, and charged for, unless otherwise ordered.

A. SHORTRÉDE & Co.  
Hongkong, 17th May, 1866.

**NOTICE**  
MESSRS A. SHORTRÉDE & Co. would draw the attention of parties advertising to the facilities offered by the alterations lately made in the management of the Firm for repetitions in Chinese of Notices respecting Shipping and Mercantile affairs generally. These advertisements will at first be inserted in the Supplemental Sheet, and should a sufficient number be sent in will be published on a separate slip.

## TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

For the Current Week.  
It is hereby intimated that the Company's Godowns are now ready for the reception of Opium and other cargo for shipment in the Company's Steamers, under the same condition as stated above.

If sent in already translated into Chinese for the first fifty characters, beyond that number one cent per character.

If sent in already translated into Chinese for the first fifty characters, beyond that number one cent per character.

Repetitions half-price.

Copperplate Bill Heads and Visiting Cards promptly and neatly executed. Paper and Envelopes embossed with Crests, Initials, &c.

A. SHORTRÉDE & Co.  
"China Mail" Office,  
Hongkong, January 25, 1866.

## FOR SALE.

THE ANGLO-CHINESE CALENDAR  
for 1866, published by A. SHORTRÉDE & Co.

Price, \$1.  
"China Mail" Office,  
Hongkong, February 26, 1866.

## FOR SALE.

THE CHINA DIRECTORY FOR 1866  
printed and published by Messrs A. SHORTRÉDE & Co.

Price, bound, \$3.  
Unbound in Paper cover, \$2.

Hongkong, March 23, 1866.

NOTICES OF FIRMS will be continued.

Street, Swan, Brown & Co.  
Fogg & Co., Manila, C. Karotu'

2 WYNDHAM STREET, HONGKONG.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, 28TH JUNE, 1866.

## MESSAGERIES IMPERIALES.

## NOTICE.

The following Cases are still unclaimed and are lying in the "Messageries Imperiales" Parcel Room, at risk and expense of the Consignees, who are requested to take immediate delivery:

From Bombay—  
N/M, 2 pieces and 1 Bundle Ivory.

From Marseilles—  
L. B. (indiamond). 1 Case Book.

J. L. & Co., No. 11, 1 do. Glassware.

Putzole Putzovitch, 1 do. Preserves.

M. L. G. I., 1 Baggage.

Ex "Donor," 1 chest Photographic Apparatus.

L. T. 221, 1 chest Baggage.

D. 13878, 1 chest Cheese.

A. CONIL, Agent.

Hongkong, June 8, 1866.

## NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the Messageries Imperiales Steamer "Alpheus" are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

A. CONIL, Agent.

Hongkong, June 29, 1866.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## COIN &amp; GOLD.

THE FAMILY HERALD, A DOMESTIC MAGAZINE OF USEFUL INFORMATION AND AMUSEMENT.

THE FAMILY HERALD, Weekly, 1d.

THE FAMILY HERALD, Monthly, 6d.

THE FAMILY HERALD, Annual Volumes, 7s. 6d.

THE FAMILY HERALD, Complete Sets, Twenty-three Volumes, £2.

THE FAMILY HERALD, All the Back Numbers are in Print, and may be had by order of any Bookseller.

THE FAMILY HERALD, REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

THE SATURDAY REVIEW says:—"The Family Herald stands at the head, both in age and popularity, of all the penny serials. The editor is the confident and clever man in every station of life. The Answers to Correspondents cannot be fictitious, a romance and a life history being embodied in almost each of them."

W. R. DALZIEL,  
Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, June 22, 1866.

## NOTICE.

THE following Packages are still unclaimed, and are lying in the P. & O. Co.'s Parcel Room at the Risk of the Consignees, who are requested to take immediate delivery.

Captain Dickson, 1 Box Baggage.

From Marseilles—  
A. & C., 1372, 1 Parcel Samples.

From England—  
Per "Orissa,"

J. J. M. 6, 1 Box Worsted.

A.C. Ex "Ottawa," 1 Box Cartridges.

J. L., 1 Box Apparel.

Lient Perry, 1 Box Apparels.

M. & Co., (indiamond), 1 Cask Samples.

From Shanghai, 1 Air tight Case Plants.

From Coast Ports—  
Ex "Azo," 1 Box Sundries.

H., 1 Box Sundries.

Hongkong, June 20, 1866.

## NOTICE.

THE PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

## NOTICE TO SHIPPERS OF TREASURE.

TO facilitate the work of Shippers, the Company have arranged to receive any Treasure intended for Shipment in their Offices in the Queen's Road.

Treasure will be received in this manner and day between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M., up to the day preceding that of the Steamer's departure. Should the hour fixed for leaving be later than Noon, shipments will be received on the day of departure, from 7 to 9 A.M.

Shippers desiring to avail of this arrangement will please send along with their Treasure, Shipping Orders and Receipts carefully filled up with Marks, Description, and Destination, and if the Bills of Lading are delivered at the same time the work will be greatly facilitated.

The Company of course except the "risk of boats," &c., as covered by ordinary Marine Insurance.

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Its Correspondence is great upon certain matters, elucidating old customs, and opening up forgotten treasures."—*Gloucester Chronicle*. "The Answers to Correspondents afford an insight to the operations of the heart and mind of society, which cannot be obtained elsewhere."—*The Wigtonshire Gazette*.

"There is a well-considered leading article or essay, every week, upon some subject of an instructive or thoughtful character."—*British Quarterly Review*. "The essays are excellent specimens of strong, vigorous writing."—*Cheltenham Journal*.

NOVELS AND TALES.—"Its novels and tales are quite as well written as the best circulating library stories."—*Saturday Review*. "Under the head of the *Story Teller*, we have novels and tales simpler and purer in structure than in the pages of the other penny serials."—*British Quarterly Review*. "Many of its tales, if given as three-volume novels, would find their way to every reading room and library in the kingdom."—*Plymouth Herald*.

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POETRY.—"There are charming verses let into its pages, like sunshine, to brighten them."—*British Quarterly Review*. "Its poetical contributions are of high character, and show that a clever supervisor is exercised over this interesting department of the paper."—*Derby Telegraph*.

RANDOM READINGS.—"An anthology of strong

humour, most judiciously selected."—*British Quarterly Review*. "Its Random Readings are the recognised modern Jon Miller."—*Brighton Gazette*.

FAMILY MATTERS.—"Recipes and instructions in household matters, excellent in their way, are given week by week."—*British Quarterly Review*.

"It contains admirable instructions to housekeepers, the choice of provisions, and housekeeping generally."—*Derbyshire Advertiser*.

THE RIDDLER.—"A fund of amusement is afforded the home circle in its capital riddles,

puzzles, enigmas, charades, and rebuses."—*Brigton Advertiser*.

The beginner will learn

considerably from its arithmetic and mercantile questions; while the more practised will find much

to work at in the mathematical, astronomical,

nautical, and scientific questions, with the advantage of solutions, which are given in extenso."—*Cambridge Chronicle*.

London, W. Stevens, 42, Strand.

And may be had by order of every Bookseller in Hongkong.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Com-

pany's Rate of Freight on TREASURE

and from all the Coast Ports is now re-

duced to a uniform rate of one quarter per

cent.

THOS. SUTHERLAND,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, April 16, 1866.

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THOS. SUTHERLAND,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, March 22, 1866.

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cent.

THOS. SUTHERLAND,

**THE CHINA MAIL.**  
PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, 22nd JUNE, 1866.

**BIRTHS.**

At Hongkong, on the 14th June, the Wife of George Trouvou, of a Son.  
At Canton, on the 20th June, the Wife of Rev. C. F. Price, of a Daughter.

At Hongkong, on the 18th inst., the wife of G. Gray Goran, Esq. (late Captain Royal Artillery) of a Son.

**DEATHS.**

On the 6th May, at Temple House, County of Siles, Alexander Parker, Esq., late of Meaux Jardins, Matthewson, and Co., China, aged 44.

At the Island of Bernoe on the 21st of May, THOMAS B. HAMILTON, of the Firm of H. & T. B. HAMILTON, and Co., China, aged 45.

At Hongkong, on the 22d June, JOHN GLASS, Hollermaker, late Aberdeen Dock.

At Hongkong, on the 23d June, HENRY CHARLES, younger son of Mr. and Mrs. Jameson, Gough Street, aged 4 months and a day.

On board the P. & O. Steamer *Quebec*, on the 24th June, JOHN PARKER, Esq.,

**ECHOES OF THE WEEK.**

*News from Japan—The Shogoon and Chosiu—Departure of American Minister from San Francisco for Kanagawa—Unfortunate fracas on the Tokaido—Commercial News—Health of the Settlement—The Silk districts—Shanghai—The Nisfei again—Attempted squeeze of Teas—The French Concession—The Agra and Commercial Banks—Resolutions of Commercial Bank shareholders—The police—Loss of the Guinevere—Finding of the Court—Capture of pirates—The weather—The news from Japan is of some interest—Satsuma is apparently assisting Chosiu and a greater result appears to be involved in this civil war than was at first anticipated. The Japan Times says—*

Troops, at the rate of 200 a day, are pouring down the Tokaido to reinforce the Shogoon. The General commanding here, Kubo, Sentaro, is in Yedo, despatching these forces. One of his colonels has already left and another is going immediately. Our report of a skirmish in which the Shogoon was worsted, has been confirmed. There is no doubt now, whatever that Satsuma is assisting Chosiu, both with men and money. In fact, it would appear that the Shogoon has been forced to fight much against his will.

No local incident of any importance has occurred since the departure of the French Mail.

H. E. the Hon. Aspin Burlingame, Minister for the United States, has taken his passage on board a vessel from San Fransisco to Kanagawa. As the vessel is now overland at that port, he may be looked for by any steamer arriving. Mr. Van Valkenburg, the United States Minister to Japan, accompanies him.

From the *Japan Herald* we take the following paragraphs—

The price of rice has risen considerably in Yedo, in consequence of the war.

A most unfortunate affair took place on the Tokaido on Sunday last, the 2nd inst., which might have led to most serious complication with the Mikado's Government—we have been at pains pains to procure a truthful report on the matter, which we have been able to obtain from various reliable sources.

It appears that a personage of very exalted rank, a functionary of the Mikado's court, had been sent from Kyoto to Nikko, a place a little beyond Yedo, to be present at the "Matami" or festival which is held there on the 17th day of the 4th moon (June 2nd) in honour of Kyesu, known better to foreigners as Gozen-Sama, the founder of the present Yedo dynasty. The envoy sent on such occasions is denominated *Reiheishi*, or one sent to make offering to the spirit of the departed. He is not necessarily a high officer, but his mission makes him so for the time being, and extraordinary honour is paid to him.

In this case he was returning to Kyoto, and all along the Tokaido in the vicinity of Kanagawa, foreigners who happened to be passing were requested, civilly enough, by the local police, to get off the road. It is usual when any prince is passing along this highway for the Governor of Kanagawa to notify the fact to the foreign Consuls, who issue a notification warning their countrymen of the danger of passing along the Tokaido at such times. This action, by the way, is entirely illegal and tending to abrogate an article of the Treaty, but we have generally been content to submit to it without complaint. On this occasion, no notification had been issued and several parties were on the road. At Kanagawa, one particular group was asked by the officials in charge of the road to step aside into a guard house until the procession was passing. They did so and when the Envoy had passed, proceeded on their way. But some of his two sworded followers afterwards turned back upon the Shogoon's men, accused them of "harbouring foreigners" or words to that effect and, drawing, attacked the pikeman, wounding one man severely on the head. We have also heard a report that a single foreigner met the train and that some of them drew upon him, but that he put spurs to his horse and escaped. We have not been able to substantiate this, however. After the guard had been attacked as above described, a strong party was sent after the offenders who had meanwhile fled; RIKI-SHI having gone on to Kamakura in the interval, apparently knowing nothing of what his followers had been doing. The fugitives were pursued as far as Onawara, which is more than 39 miles distant from this, and there the chase was abandoned.

Such are the facts of the case and the natural inference is that if the Mikado has recognized foreigners in Japan, at all events his retainers seem to do so to follow his lead. The affair is very regrettable, as foreshadowing an unpleasant reception at Osaka in 1868.

So far as political news. Commercially the same deplorable state of depression still exists in our Import Market; nothing can save the trade from considerable loss.

The health of the settlement is pretty good though the weather remains most variable.

Our reports from the silk districts are more favourable, though damage has certainly been done in some places by the frost mentioned a month ago. The weather is mild and we expect soon to have samples of the new season's crop.

From Shanghai the only fresh news is the following—

Intelligence has been received to the

effect that Tseng-kwo-fan, who according to the last accounts was in a perilous position in consequence of the Nienfei having almost succeeded in surrounding him, made a raid against them and encountered a band of some 4,000 strong not far from Taikiang-pu in Kiangsu, near the mouth of the Yellow River. The Imperial troops completely routed the Nienfei and a large quantity of arms and accoutrements were seized. Accounts generally go to show that the war now being carried on in the North is entirely of a guerrilla nature. The success seems to fluctuate from day to day and no decisive action has either taken place or appears to be contemplated, on either side. Each party seems content at present to keep the other at bay.

In general, intelligence the past fortnight has been singularly deficient, and beyond an attempt to extort Impos in excess of the transit duties allowed by Treaty, on some Tea belonging to Meas Little Country, on their way down from the country, we have little to note. A meeting of the Shareholders in the Shanghai Gas Company took place on the 16th instant, when the report of the Committee appointed at a previous meeting to take into consideration the best mode for paying off the debt due from the Company to the Mercantile Bank, was laid before the meeting.

Some of the scoundrels implicated in the Cesar piracy have been apprehended, and identified. The English public must have a cheerful idea of the delights of living in Hongkong on reading the numerous cases of outrage which occur here.

The Weather continues rainy, but not unpleasant and the health of the Colony seems to be decidedly better than last year.

**THE LOSS OF THE "GUINEVERE"**  
DECISION.

The opinion of the Court upon the evidence before them is—

1. That the "Guinevere" was lost upon the Eighteen foot Rock, in consequence of her having been rendered unmanageable by the current while in tow astern of the steamer "Glengyle"; but that it will be necessary to have the further evidence of the Pilot and Master of "Glengyle," before the Court can come to a definite and satisfactory conclusion on this head.

2. That no blame is to be attached to the Master of the "Guinevere" in respect to the loss of the ship.

3. That the Master of the "Guinevere" acted precipitately in leaving the wreck to be plundered by the Chinese, and that the Master of the "Glengyle" might have been instrumental in saving the ship from what little plunder she suffered had he stayed by the wreck likewise.

4. That paddlewheel steamers of the "Glengyle" class, with great height out of water and small turning power are not fitted to tow upon this river.

5. That the system of towing astern by any steamer in this river is attended with such serious risk as to render it under any circumstances inexpedient.

W. H. MURKIN.

H. M. Consul and President of the Court.

Our local news has afforded more gossip during the past week than Hongkong has been able to indulge in for some time. The stoppage of the Commercial Bank naturally gave rise to a good deal of uneasiness in various quarters, and a lack of dollars being actually in course of payment to the Agra and Masterman's Bank when the mail arrived, the manager of the latter felt anxious to ascertain whether the money was all right. He accordingly proceeded to the Commercial Bank and after discussion to the acceptance of certain Notes, &c., took away with him \$20,000 which, according to his own statement had been already paid over to his Compradores but which the Commercial Bank gentlemen assert he had refused to accept and were not therefore his property. In another column will be found the account given by both sides, as without casting any doubt on the veracity of either it is quite possible that from the excitement of the moment neither were exactly able to report what actually passed. Of course when one man swears that a thing is black, and the other swears that it is white one or the other must be wrong, but we cannot echo their identity and to become in garb, in language, in habits of thought and action more Chinese than the Chinese themselves. As a first step towards the attainment of this end they make themselves exiles from Europe for ever. Their lot is cast in China, and in China they remain without a single thought of ever returning to their native land. How much it must weaken the power for good of the Missionary of the Church of England when he feels himself looking forward to a return to the country of his birth at some day not long distant! How little sympathy there can exist between him and his congregation when each day that passes brings them nearer to the period when all the ties between them must be broken, and the Missionary returns to a house from which he has never been able to abstract his thoughts and his affections and to which they are stranger and hostile. The Roman Catholic Missionary lives and dies among his flock without a thought of any future return to civilized life to withdraw his mind from the work he has to do. He throws off with the European dress all the ties that connected him with his house and sets to work to form new ones where he is. All his sympathies are free, and with his new friends and converts. He dresses à la Chinoise, he lodges and messes as they do. He speaks their language, adopts their ceremonies and customs. He studies their literature, and meets them in the great contest for their souls on their own ground, with their own weapons, and vanquishes them without hurting their pride or self love, for they feel that it is by one who is, as it were, one of themselves that they have been beaten.

What an immense advantage it must be to a Missionary in the semi-intellectual, semi-sentimental struggle between the Christian teacher and the rebellious mind of shareholders or depositors can successfully resist individual action on the part of one of their body. This was pro-

bably what was meant by the resolutions passed, but they are harshly worded, and it seems to us that any unreasonable party might give great trouble to the Corporation.

The Police—that never ending subject of chaff, remonstrance and fault finding—have turned up again in a new light. The Indian portion of the force have been disengaged to be anything but perfect in their knowledge of handling small arms, and they fired away at a bottle for some time the eighties shot striking it, as we are informed. Those who live in the neighbourhood of the prison yard are loud in their complaints of having their back doors selected as rifle butts, many of the shots going very wide. The offices of Superintendent, and Deputy are not to be coveted, but we think they might remonstrate against being obliged to keep order with such wretched materials as the dark portion of the force affords.

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Wherever they have gone their first task has been to found a seminary for the education of native assistants of all grades, from the highest to the lowest. They provide in this way for the security and permanence of their missions. For the security, because the doctrine taught no longer excites the fear, the hatred or the contempt of the Chinese or of their rulers, coming as it appears to do from a native source, or at least through native channels; for the permanence, because a native priesthood once established no interruption to the flow of European laborers, no cessation, through war or rebellion of the intercourse between Europe and China can ever deprive the new converts of their teachers or raise a barrier between them.

To the existence of a very considerable number of carefully trained native priests does the church of Rome attribute the preservation in almost all instances of the Christian congregations established by her ministers on her first entrance into China, 800 years ago, in spite of the wars, revolutions and persecutions in China and in Europe that have broken in upon their labours and deprived her of the legitimate reward of her many sacrifices. The great fear entertained by the mandarins and high officials of China is well expressed in the question and remark addressed by an emperor of China to one of the R.C. missionaries. "What you desire is the conversion of all my subjects; is it not? Yes your Majesty. And if you succeed who will they obey, you or me? The hostility which has been shown by so many kings and peoples to the introduction of the Christian religion in their several states is attributable, primarily, to their fear of foreign interference or foreign conquest. This has been peculiarly the case in China. The Nestorian missionaries who found their way to China in the sixth or seventh centuries preached and proselytised and found Christian congregations without let or hindrance. They and their converts were never persecuted. No foreign nation appeared on the borders of China in their train. Their mission died a natural death by the interruption to the supply of missionaries, caused by the wars and disturbances that arose in Central Asia in the time of Tchengis Khan. In 1290 the first papal emissary Johi de Monte Corvino arrived in Pekin, by way of Tartary. There was no other route then. He founded churches and established numerous congregations, and labored with his brethren for many years free from persecution and in high esteem. The Chinese, in matters of opinion are and have always been extremely tolerant. Christians have never been persecuted in China for their religion as such: Political mistrust has been at the bottom of every disturbance. This second attempt to Christianise the Chinese was interrupted as the first had been by the closing of all communication, through Central Asia, with Europe and the west, on the accession of the Ming dynasty and the expulsion of the Tartars. The advent of the Portuguese, Spanish and Dutch on the eastern sea board of the empire marks the commencement of the third and last period of missionary effort in China. And even then the missionaries were well received, their religion not only tolerated, but encouraged, and they themselves raised to the highest honors, until the conquests of the Portuguese, Dutch and English in India, the settlement of the Philippines by the Spaniards, and the seizure of Formosa by an army and fleet from Batavia excited the very natural terror of the Chinese and of their rulers as to their own probable fate if they allowed foreigners to establish themselves under any pretext within their territories. The very real with which the missionaries laboured, their patience, perseverance and skill were the strongest arguments against them. In spite of repeated persecutions, violent and long, continued, in spite of the most stringent laws, the most terrible punishments, the most bitter denunciations, the excellence of the R.C. system, the depth and skill with which the foundations of Christianity in China had been laid, have reserved for the Roman church all the principal fruits of its exertions. Roman Catholic congregations whose history dates back to the times of Ricci and Schall are to be found in every part of China, and this result can only be attributed to the facts before referred to that the priests of the Roman church, becoming in all respects Chinese, have never ceased to enter and dwell in China, and because they have always maintained and cherished a native priesthood, the only certain and sure means of converting to and permanently retaining in the bosom of the church any heathen nation whatever.

you to communicate these expressions to them in such manner as you think best.

All the inhabitants of Macao have a grateful remembrance of the 19th and 20th November 1864, and that remembrance is much increased by the present additional kindness of their illustrious guests.

The people of Macao, as well as the undersigned, will have a lasting recollection of so happy an event.—God preserve you.

Macao, 25th June, 1866.  
(Signed) Jose Rodrigues Coelho do Amaral,  
Governor of Macao.

(Signed) Eduardo Pio Marques,  
President of the Municipal Chamber.  
H. Cohen, Esquire,

Late Captain and Acting Commandant  
of the Hongkong Volunteers.

MANILA.

MANILA, 22nd June, 1866.

I wrote you last on the 6th instant, and on the 14th the *Circe* came in bringing us the European Mail with dates from London up to 26th April and telegrams up to the 18th May. Owing to the very bad financial news these telegrams bring, people here are afraid that the government will not succeed in obtaining the loss of the million and a half of Dollars, which are trying to raise to keep the machinery of government going; but we shall see. The 26th of this month is the day fixed for receiving sealed tenders for taking part or the whole of the loan, and I am convinced that if the foreign Spanish merchants do not take it, the rich mestizos and Indians will not do it, for those of this latter classes prefer keeping their money at home and in sight, to lending it, if it was even on account of patriotism, to the government which so mildly governs them. Nobody, who has not been here, can imagine how kindly and indulgently the natives here are treated. The richest as well as the poorest of mestizos and Indians have the same taxes to pay, and these are so little, that in a week or two the poorest can earn enough to pay his for a whole year. Besides this however the Indians are led to work forty days a year for government, in repairing roads and other public works.

Taken altogether the natives are too leniently dealt with by government, and in consequence they are abandoned to their native indolence, and to this principally may the (in comparison to the great fertility of the country), little produce exported here be attributed.

"We have also to request your Excellency and you Gentlemen of the Municipal Council to accept the sword, and the Piece of Plate we now present, as a slight memorial of the warm and hospitable reception met with on the occasion of the visit of the Hongkong Volunteers to Macao, in November 1864, an event we assure you will long remain in our minds as one of the more pleasant episodes in the career of our Corps."

"We have also to request your Excellency and you Gentlemen of the Council to accept at the same time our own thanks for the extreme courtesy which we personally received at the hands of Your Excellency and Staff, and those Gentlemen in Macao who took part in the demonstration."

The Sword and Plate were presented by a deputation of 6 who also signed the address as follows.

H. COHEN, late Captain and Acting Commandant.

H. J. H. TRIPP, late Captain and Adjutant.

M. MOORE, late Sergeant, H.K.V.

C. D. KERR, late Sergeant, H.K.V.

C. WAGNER, late Band Master.

E. BEART, late Band Sergeant.

To which Governor Amaral, and the President of the Council have returned the following reply.

Expediente dos Negocios Extranjeros.

No. 26.

Ilmo. Sr.

No acto da apresentação da espada de prata, com que os Voluntários de Hongkong me quiseram presentear, e a câmara municipal de Macau, como demonstração de agradecimento pela cordial recepção que lhes fizeram na sua visita a esta cidade em Novembro de 1864, tanto eu como o Sr. Presidente da câmara manifestamos, a V.S.A. e aos outros cavalheiros da Deputação do corpo de voluntários, o grande apreço que fazemos d'aqueles testemunhos de sua benevolência, satisfação. Dissemos logo que havíamos de repetir por escrito as nossas expressões de gratidão, assim de que elas permanecem, melhor constar a todos os dignos membros d'esse benemerito corpo.

Vamos compriren esta promessa e rigorosamente obrigámos, rogando a V.S.A. que se sirva de prover, como mais conveniente o parecer, para a realização do nosso desejo.

Os dias 19 e 20 de novembro de 1864 deixaram a todos os habitantes de Macau as maiores gratidões. A honra que entao nos fizeram, quisermos agora, a nosso Ilustres Hospedes, acrescentar um acto de summa delicadeza. Por tudo ficará indelelo o reconhecimento a este favor, e os signatários.—Deus Guarde a V.S.A.

Macau 25 de Junho de 1866.

communicate these expressions to you as you think best.  
Inhabitants of Macao have a remembrance of the 19th and 20th June, and that remembrance is shared by the present additional and illustrious guests.

of Macao, as well as the union we have a lasting recollection event.—God preserve you, June 1866.

Rodrigues Coelho do Amaral,  
Governor of Macao.

(read) Eduardo Pio Marques,  
of the Municipal Chamber.

Chairman and Acting Commandant  
of the Volunteers.

MANILA.

MANILA, 22d June, 1866.

You last on the 6th instant, with the Circum came in bringing  
the Mail with dates from  
the 26th April and telegrams up  
to date. Owing to the very bad  
of these telegrams bring people  
said, that the government will

in obtaining the loan of the  
half of Dollars, which they  
for, to raise to keep the  
government going; but we shall  
6th of this month is the day  
sealing sealed tenders for taking  
whole of the loan, and I am  
that the foreign and Spanish  
merchants take away, their Mestizos and  
not do, for those of this latter  
keeping their money at home  
to lending it, if it was even on  
patriotism, to the government  
mildly govern them. No  
has not been here, can imagine  
and, and indulgently the natives  
eated. The richest as well as  
Mestizos and Indians have  
taxes to pay, and these are so  
in a week or two the poorest  
though to pay his for whole  
this however the Indians are  
forty days a year for government  
repairing roads and other public

It altogether the natives are too  
dealt with by government, and  
they are abandoned to their  
lence, and to this principally may  
imparison to the great fertility of  
little produce exported hence  
euted. Owing likewise to their  
and entire ignorance of what  
ists, of merchants here prefer  
salings with Chinamen, who so  
almost have the whole produce  
in their hands. Another thing  
nts people having any mercantile  
the natives, is the law which  
to recognize any white man's  
against an Indian for a sum over  
perhaps I am repeating to you  
ters already known to all or  
ts to many of your readers and for  
I think it is better to change  
steamer *Moro* which arrived here  
instant the British Vice-Consul  
from Amoy, to which place he had  
improve his health, which he had  
own in consequence of his twenty  
stay in this country. Here you  
her proof of how even, in the  
Briomical service, there is only hope  
provided a person has a great deal  
For the last four years, the  
ice-Consul, has been fulfilling the  
a Consul, with the exception of a  
s, while Mr. Brackenbury was here  
instead of confirming a person  
ainted with the language and  
of the country, and the duties of  
on, to the full Consularship, the  
government has appointed a man,  
ing out here towards the latter  
the year, who from all what I have  
not know a single word of  
and has never been our East  
poor Consul comes out, I expect,  
he has as much influence as the  
had, his stay here will not be very  
But such is red tape!

Cotton, some business has been done  
within the last few days, shipments amount  
to 39,000 bales during the fortnight.

I extract the following from the Bombay  
Gazette:

## ARRIVAL OF THE FRENCH MAIL.

The M. I. steamer *Alpheus*, Captain Escailla, from Suez, with dates to the 28th May, Aden 4th, Galle the 11th and Singapore the 19th instant, bringing the Marceilles Mail of the 19th ultimo, arrived today. She brings London telegrams to the 5th instant.

The following are the most important of the telegrams to hand by the *Alpheus*:

London 25th May.—Agra Bank shares

36 to 40 per cent discount

London 31st May.—Cotton buoyant

Austria refuses to entertain proposal for

cession of Venetia.

Reported forced loan to be raised in Venetia.

London, June 1st.—Cotton very firm.

Cotton in America advancing.

Spanish fleet repulsed in attempting to

bombard Callao.

London June 1st.—Good Ordinary Plan-

Tion Coffee, 79s to 82s.

Good Ordinary Native, 61s to 64s.

Oil.—244s.

Mule Twist 1s 6d.

Bauk Discount 10 per cent.

London, 5th June.—No further failures

of importance. Cotton, Dhollera 93d.

Probabilities of war revived.

London, June 5th.—Conference van-

ished; war imminent.

(From the *Straits Times*)

The Civil Service salaries, &c., for China, Japan, &c., have been passed after some

harmless and amusing criticism.

Colonel Sykes moved for papers on the rebels at Hankow and Newchwang, which

have been again discussed.

The Emperor's speech at Auxerre has,

by order, been placarded in every commune

throughout the empire.

Prince Gortchakoff is reported to have

warned Prussia that the Czar will side with

Austria should the latter be attacked, but

this statement wants confirmation.

General Romonovskiy, the successor to Tcherniaiev, has defeated the Bakharis and taken

a large booty.

The National Bank scheme is still before

Congress. The Bank of Spain has made a

fresh advance to the Government. A com-

mercial crisis has occurred at Barcelona,

and there has been a run on the banks

there.

The Merchants' National Bank of New

York has failed, and Mr. John Ross, a

brother of the same city, has absconded,

having committed forgeries to a large

amount.

On the stoppage of Overend, Gurney and

Co., the failure of Sir Morton Peto, the

great contractor, followed; also the Eng-

lish Joint Stock Bank, the Imperial Mar-

cantile Credit, the Commercial Bank of In-

dia; Hallett, Unnmaunay, and Co., Wake-

field, Nash, and Co., Liverpool. Bank

and all other shares are much depressed,

and confidence returns very tardily. The

Bank rate of discount is at 10 per cent;

Consols, account, 85s; money, 80s to 87.

At the meeting of the Mercantile Bank the

report was passed with little discussion.

The meeting of the Hindustan will be held

on the 24th.

UNITED STATES.

The Reconstruction Committee have

reported a Bill, introducing important am-

endments to the Constitution.

In the House of Representatives a resolution call-

ing for the immediate trial of Mr. Davis for

treason and other crimes, and his conviction if convicted, has been referred to the Judiciary Committee. It represented that the

health of Mr. Davis is rapidly failing.

The total national debt of the United

States was officially announced to be on

May 1st, \$2,827,000,000; there were 76 Mil-

lions, and 65 in currency in the treasury.

The Merchants' National Bank of New

York failed on the 4th inst. Their circu-

lation amounted to \$180,000, secured by

national bonds. Ross, a broker of New

York, having forged cheques to the amount

of \$350,000, absconded on the 3rd inst,

with the money.

The Lower House of the Tennessee Legis-

lature has passed a bill admitting negro tes-

timony in the courts of law.

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

The Fenian prisoners at Cornwall, Canada,

have been committed for trial at the fall

assizes. Colonel Wheeler, arrested as a

Fenian, has given evidence against the

district.

Foreigners being by treaty entitled to

travel to all parts of the interior under

passport the officials and people of China

sought, in view of the friendly rela-

tions subsisting between the countries to give them

every assistance and not molest them. If

the foreigners commit any offence information

ought to be conveyed to the local autho-

rity, who will send them to the nearest

Consul for punishment, but they must

not be subjected to illusage. In writing

for foreigners the character "E" [barbarian]

is used.

And why is all this? Because Prussia

wants to dominate in Germany, and to

appropriate the duchies; because Italy is

nearly enough wants Italy; and be-

cause France wants the Rhenish provinces

and perhaps something more.

The consternation that seized on the

financial world two days since surpassed by

far that which was called forth by the rumour

of the approaching Italian war seven years ago.

"There has been nothing like," said

a well known financier, "since 1848."

Of course no one yet knows what may

happen; the torch is about to be put to the

prairie, and who knows how far the con-

flagration may spread. The wildest con-

jections are afoot—France is to have not

only the Rhine but also Belgium—Italy is

to have Venetia—Naples is to be given to

the son of Leopold and the Roman do-

mains are to be reconstituted.

As usual it was left to Louis Napoleon

to provide the brains; at the very moment

of the greatest doubt and anxiety the Em-

peror visited Paris and the Ministry

of War and the Ministry of Finance.

In his reply to an address concerning agri-

culture and other peaceful pursuits, Louis

Napoleon said:—

"I see with satisfaction that the sou-

venance of the first Empire are not effaced from

your memory. . . . The department

of Finance is to be given to me its suffi-

ciency in 1848; it knew, like the great ma-

jority of the French people, that its inter-

ests were the same as mine and that like

them I detested those treaties of 1815,

which it is now sought to make the sole

basis of our foreign policy."

These are the traditions which the same

mon

Arrivals from 5th to 20th June, Malwa, 1,376 chests; Patna, 1,161 chests; Total, 2,37 chests. Deliveries to the same date, Malwa, 735 chests; Patna, 626 chests; Total, 1,261 chests. Stocks to the same dates, Malwa, 4,324 chests; Patna, 1,355 chests; Total, 5,679 chests.

Metal.—There has been very little demand for any kind, and prices generally are lower.

Coals.—The Coal market has been less firm during the past fortnight. Sales "to arrive" of English Coals have been made at Tls. 11.50 per ton; Australian Tls. 9.75 and 9.25, from ship; Japan, Tls. 8.00 per ton, from ship. Trading doing in Australia, Tls. 10.00 nominal. Quotation, Tls. 14.40 to 14.60 per ton. Unsold stock on the market about consists of 200 tons North Wales and 900 tons Australian.

Exports.—Black Tea.—No settlements have taken place, the majority of credits being for the moment unavailable. The usual Bank facilities having been withdrawn, holders cannot obtain advances on their stocks, and we anticipate that a low range of prices will be shortly established. Only 15 shops are on offer, none *really* fine, and most of them are only of medium quality. Total Settlements with Remittances from Hawke, from 1st June to date, 23,409 chests, against 7,000 chest last year.

Green Teas.—There has been no business done in these descriptions, only 2,650 *half-chests* have been shipped, and the Stock consists of about 1,000 *half-chests*. Advice from Pinc says that the yield is not yet out, but, as packers have been unsuccessful in obtaining advances for the purchase and preparation of the crop, very few firing shives are engaged, and it is supposed that a large quantity of Tea will not be gathered. Good average crops are said to cost Tls. 40 proportionately laid down here. Arrivals may be expected in about three weeks. Total Settlements with Remittances from Kiukiang, from 1st June to date, 265 half-chests, against 3,600 half-chests last year.

Silk.—This market is not yet thoroughly opened, though a few small purchases are reported, at about a party of Tls. 420 to 430 for 40 Teasles. Settlements must amount from Tls. 1,00 to 2,000 bales since the 1st instant, being composed almost entirely of contracts, country purchases, and shipments on Native account. Chop Islaids have been sent to the country about Tls. 450 and are offering on this market at about the same price, but buyers are not inclined to operate. Tls. 420 to 430, and at times up to 450, to any large extent. Kalung-Tiayson, No. 1, is quoted at Tls. 4.0, and Haining, No. 1, about Tls. 4.0, nominal.

The Japanese steamers arrived on the 17th and 20th instant, bringing 356 bales.

The mail steamer has 200 bales engaged at present, and is expected to take about 1,00 to 1,500 bales Chinas. The French steamer, June 19th, took 470 bales Chinas and 236 bales Japanes total 706 bales.

Settlements for the past fortnight 2,385; Stock 800 bales. Total Settlements since 1st January, Chinas 4,798; Japans 9,673 bales together.

*Comparative Export of Silk from 1st January to date.*

1865.	1864.
Chinas to 1st June, ...	2,790 3,339 5,886 bales,
" from 1st June, 479 6,096	"
3,269 9,405 5,886	"
Japanes to 1st June, ...	4,233 6,085 1,768
" from 1st June, 485 855	"
7,987 16,388 7,154 bales	"

Comparative Stock on June 22nd.

1865, 500 bales; 1865, 4,000 bales; 1864, 1,0 bales.

" To 1st June, to Southampton, 2,263; Mar-selles, 401; Bombay, 87; Hongkong, 38; Total, 2,790. From 1st June, to Southampton, 400; Mar-selles, 72; Bombay, 9; Brighton, 1; Toulon, 478; ... 16 to 1st June, to Southampton, 3,015; Mar-selles, 182; Bombay, 4; Hongkong, 0; Total, 4,233. From 1st June, to Southampton, 266; Mar-selles, 219; Bombay, 0; Hongkong, 0; Total, 405. Total bales 7,987.

Exchange.—There has been a general disinclination to enter into transactions, and rates have been irregular. The Banks have drawn very little, and the rate quoted is quite nominal. Between two and three million taels have been sent to Hongkong and India in bullion. We quote closing rates—Bank Bills, 6 months' sight, 1/1 nominal. Private Bills, 1/2 to 6/4. On India, 3 days' sight, Rs. 296 to 300. On 20th June, 296 to 300. On 27th June, 296 to 300.

Bullion.—Mexican Dollars, Tls. 72.40 per 100. Carlos Dollars, 71.60 per 100. Peking Gold, Tls. 163.0 per 100. of 10 taels weight. Copper Cash, 1,160 per tael. Native interest, Tls. 0.35 to 0.55, per mao per day.

Freights.—For London, £10. per ton of 40 cubic feet to New York, £12.10 per ton.

HONGKONG, 28TH JUNE.

IMPORTS.—There has been much more activity in the market for Cotton Manufactures than for some time reported; although to effect sales, holders have been obliged to submit to a great reduction in price.

There have been 8 arrivals of ships with Manufactured Goods, viz.—"Punjab," "Dumnull," "scaw-fell," "Ellen Rodger," "Mary Nicholson," "Mabrek," "Veronica," and "Kela."

In view of such very large arrivals it is natural that there should be a great reduction in price. It will be noticed that settlements both of Yarn and Grey Shirtings are on a larger scale than have been reported for more than two months.

Railway.—On the past few days there has been a good demand amongst Chinese, and prices show a fair advance upon last quotations. Forwards still keep quiet out of the market. Present rates are: Bengal, Tls. 18 to 20 per picul; Tientsin, 20 to 22 per picul; Hangchow, 20 to 21 per picul, and Ningpo, 22 to 24 per picul. Settlements about 25 per cent.

Cotton Yarn.—The stock of this has recently received considerable additions, and as former high prices were solely due to the scarcity of the article, rates must now be quoted lower, but how much so it is difficult to say, as at present the Chinese have withdrawn from the market, and the sale given below consisted of the higher counts only.

In Woollens, there is still nothing doing and rates are rather weaker, the Chinese however have shown a little more inclination to become buyers.

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Shirtings.—The stock of this has recently

received considerable additions, and as former high

prices were solely due to the scarcity of the article,

rates must now be quoted lower, but how much so it is difficult to say, as at present the Chinese have

withdrawn from the market, and the sale given below consisted of the higher counts only.

White Shirtings.—A few sales of Imitation Irishes are reported at a reduction upon last quotations.

Grey Cloth.—It is now somewhat to since any settlements of these have been made. Late arrivals however have been offered for sale, but nevertheless their reduction upon last quotations, but nevertheless their selling prices compare very favorably with those of Grey Shirtings.

Dried and Fancy Cottons—are in moderate request at the quotations given below; rates for these are comparatively very well maintained.

Lanxings.—have found a sale to a fair extent, prices are irregular, and in most instances very unsatisfactory for Importers.

Cambrics.—nothing doing. Rates are nominally 20 to 25 cents per piece.

Spanish Stripes.—are also nominally cheaper, but none of best quality have changed hands, owing the fortnight.

Long Ells.—have been quite neglected.

Metals.—Nail Iron is in fair request, but prices are somewhat lower. Lead, small sizes at rates around 10 cents per pound. Tinplate has been so much improved for late. Quicksilver, in this only very trifling transaction has taken place.

Cups.—There have been several arrivals during the fortnight, some for private consumption, and others to supply the market, the latter however having been sold to arrive the only sales to report are of two cwt. of Foreign Coal at \$9 to \$7.75 per ton, respectively, these rates fully support last quotations, but in view of a good supply near hand the market may be called a little weaker. Very little Bristol Channel Coal is on the way however and for this holders are very firm, while buyers are willing to offer from \$0 to 1 more than for West Hartley.

The market closed firm at the following quotations, viz.—Dust to broken leaf, Tls. 9 to 17. But Mid-ding came to rather batten bility, Tls. 20 to 25. Good flavor to Medin Kussoo, Tls. 27 to 32. Good Medium to Fine, Tls. 35 to 39; Finest, none on the market.

A considerable stock of Souchong has accumulated, but no purchases have yet been made, owing to the high and dry of the tea. For Finest, Tls. 40 to 45.

On the berth for London—Lemon Castle, at £4, (under dispatch) "Ornate" and "Sovereign of India," at £2.10; "Dewa Gungadur," "Scindia" and "Amber Witch," at £3. On the berth for Australia, "Alice Mary," "Dannevirke," "Etrick," "Gazelle," "Miranda," and "Sophie." Expected—"Monarchy," "Everest," (the lead for Liverpool) "Naomi," "Ellen-borg," "Philomena," "Zingra," "Devana," "Maitland," "Trinucle," "Florence Brightton" and "Northfleet."

Slipping.—Departures for London, Chinaman, Flying Star, Earl King (screw steamer), Ada, Falcon, Belles of south Eas, Yangtze, Tansan, and Feronia. For Australia, Charlo.

Loading.—For London, Laurel (full), Lennox Castle (full), Sovereign of India, Deva Gungadur, Scindia, and Amara. For Australia, Etrick, Dannevirke, Gazzelle, Miranda, Sophie, and Alice Mary.

Freights.—For London, Laurel and Lennox Castle, £1 per ton; S. Veregen of India and Ornate, £3.10 per ton; Deva Gungadur and Scindia, £3 per ton.

CANTON, 26TH JUNE.

IMPORTS.—Rates for Raw Cotton have ruled much about the same as last advised, and 5,000 bales (of

which 2,000 were Bengal staple) have found buyers. Shirtings are rather easier, but Yarn about \$5 higher. Lead has declined ten cents in value. Rice has continued to fluctuate throughout the fortnight, 13,000 piculs are reported as sold.

A few small settlements of Metals comprise the whole business of the fortnight, and for these lower prices have in most instances become current.

The following sales are reported:

Gold, Tls. 66.80 to 6.85 per picul; W.B. \$7.20 per 7.30 per picul; 40/0 piculs. Quicksilver, \$7.00 to 7.10 per picul; 130 flasks.

Exporters.—Tea, Cognac, Nothing has yet been done in these. One chop has arrived on the market, and three more are close at hand.

Canton Cognac.—Settlements have been put in hand, and prices show a slight decline on last quotations.

Scented Teas.—Considerable transactions have taken place both in Scented Orange Peels and Scented Capers. Prices have ruled very irregularly and in some instances a decline of 10s. 4 to 5 per picul has been established.

Canton Green Teas.—No business whatever has been done in these.

Country Green Teas.—None have arrived yet.

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payment. A delay was caused by the amount owing to the Agra Bank to accept the notes. When the mail arrived bringing the suspension of the Commercial Bank, the manager called at the Bank and into the Comptor's room was told that part payment was being made. The manager said that the Chinese Government had been informed that such a sum could not be taken, and that the Comptor was instructed to stop all payments. Mr Anderson, being informed of this by the Comptor, asked one of his constituents if such information was being referred to the Manager. He went into his room, and afterwards came through the office into the Comptor's room and seized a quantity of money lying on the Counter, beside the Commercial Bank's Comptor, that before refused by him, and with them.

The manager being informed of such proceedings on the part of Mr Anderson, who had made and Mr Anderson was the act of entering the Club and to give up the note, he had fully possessed himself of. Mr Anderson reluctantly resisted and a little force, but when he agreed to hand money to the Police no further was used. Mr Anderson was compelled to give up by force what he had by force."

Meeting of the Depositors and Directors of the Commercial Bank of India and the East, held according to advertisement, at the Office of Corporation at noon this day the following resolutions were adopted.

of resolutions passed at Meeting of the Commercial Bank Corporation at Hongkong 23rd June 1866.

In view of the satisfactory force which has now been laid before it is for the interest of both Commercial Bank Corporation and its Creditors until the receipt of information of the course proposed on London, and that in the end such funds as may be in the hands be placed on deposit with Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Company. Proposed by G. Sharp, Esq., and by J. Mencke, Esq., carried by only 2 dissentients.

In the event of any Creditor legal proceedings against the Bank, priority of payment, the Agent will be requested to the Bank to be requested such steps as may be necessary for the safety of the assets of the Bank for the body of Creditors. Proposed Booth, Esq., seconded by D. Esq., Esq., carried unanimously."

From the "Evening Mail.")

not the subject one of such importance to the mercantile community we already expect to be pardoned for alluding to the question of Sir Ruthen's decision respecting inland navigation by small steamers. The views by the Daily Press are, however, completely at variance with our own, and the British Minister must remain in the wrong; and to determine the reasons which have led us to this opinion we have expressed, we will give them in a style less calculated to stir the digestion of our contemporary than the "appalling combination" of letters which he complained in our last

contemporary commits an error of stating that we did "not defend the diplomatic agent." In a previous chapter he says.

they should in the first place be discussed with fairness and impartiality and be abrogated by mutual consent."

We have all along advocated the advisability of the Foreign Minister insisting on a revision of various portions of the Treaty, but the question at issue depends rather upon what constitutes the actual functions of a Minister in China. That he is something more than the exponent of British Interests to the Chinese Government is evident from the fact of his possessing judicial powers over his countrymen, the extraterritorial clause giving him a totally different position to that occupied by similar officers in European or American States. To say that acting up to the letter of the treaty in one particular instance is to manifest a general spirit of opposition to British interests is obviously absurd. The British Minister's position is that of one who, if duty is to see "fair play" on both sides and this from motives besides the higher one of moral duty. If we went to adopt the (Daily Press) theory of simple coercion without any regard for deliberate engagements we should find the keynote thus struck echoing with somewhat inconvenient consequences. We advocate what the Exeter Hall party would call "coercion" it is true, but it differs from the action advocated by the Daily Press in the same way as the "coercion" exercised by a wise parent over his child, a promise made to whom is never broken, differs from that of the thoughtless unthinking man whose will alone, irrespective of promises and inflamed by the passion of the moment is the only law which the child is taught to obey. Supposing the theory of simple might untrammelled by treaty engagements and oblivious of all truth and honor were to be the guiding motive of Sir Rutherford's action, what language would probably be adopted by the Representatives of Foreign powers whose desire for territorial aggrandisement, ruinous to British trading interests as it would be if it were carried into effect, is now only held in check by the moderation of the predominant interest—that of great Britain? How would our merchants like, for instance, to witness the annexation of various parts of the coast by the French against which at this moment we are the sole bulwark? Let any man refer to their journals—their books of travel—to any work on China published within the last few years and then say if he can that a lurking desire for annexation does not exist on their part. Let him converse with their intelligent officers and fail to see that, the idea of ultimately founding a Pondicherry in China is in full possession of their minds. If mainforce is to be the *raison d'être* of H. M.'s Minister at Peking how long would it be before Russia, followed suit and even possibly through one of her generals, bowed our own minister out of the capital itself?

We would beg our readers to draw a distinction between the coercion advocated by the Daily Press and that advocated by ourselves. We say, make the Chinese keep their word scrupulously—which they do not do at present).—Do not give way in the slightest respect to their professed inability to carry out their engagements. Impose on them if you like arrangements tending to material civilization. Make the freedom of missionary labour a reality and not a few lines of badly worded print. But with all this keep your word. The Daily Press says, do this and more, whether it is in violation of your word or not. We say keep both parties strictly up to their engagements—if they are found injurious to our interests get them abrogated by the means commonly recognized amongst nations. The Daily Press says, keep the Chinese up to their engagements, but break ours if convenient. It is obviously the duty and policy of the British minister to act strictly up to the letter of the treaty. Revise it if it can be accomplished, but let all things be done "decently and in order."

**HYDROGRAPHIC NOTICE.**  
DANGEROUS ROCK AT ENTRANCE OF GASPAR STRAITS.

To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL."  
HONGKONG, 28th June, 1866.

Sir.—The following extract of a private letter from an Officer of H. M. Surveying Vessel *Sagittarius* at Batavia, containing an account of the discovery of a very dangerous rock at the Southern entrance of Gaspar Straits—is of so much importance especially at this season when so many homeward bound vessels are leaving China, that I forward it to you for publication, in anticipation of the ordinary official account.

JOHN W. REED,  
Master R.N.  
Commanding H.M.S. "Riflemen," in  
charge of China Sea Survey.

REASONS were embodied in the following paragraph which the writer of the Press article must admit he has noted in his remarks.

nevertheless, deprecate any sort of breaking a solemn engagement entered into with them so long as that engagement remains in force. The objects of many of the Treaty rules are observed and admitted; but if we find them too oppressive to our own interests

FOUND a coral patch of 6 feet near the position of "Hippogriffe" (in 3° 33' 35" S. 106° 54' 30" E.) steep to on all sides, most dangerous for vessels running through Gaspar Straits; it is of such small extent, that after we had found it, we had some difficulty in picking it up again.

Did not succeed in finding either the "Sharpshooter" or "Mary Goddard" Rocks. Neither could we find the Clifton Shoal, (North of Brothers), but picked up a patch of 22 feet S. 16° W., 12.5 miles of them.

#### THE RECENT PIRACY ON THE "CAESAR."

It is gratifying to know that there is a probability of justice overtaking some of the pirates who were concerned in the attack on the Caesar. On Tuesday evening in consequence of information received, a detachment of police was sent to Eastpoint, for the purpose of searching certain buildings in the occupation of Chinese. The detachment was accompanied by Capt. Schuck, master of the Caesar. Admission was obtained to the rooms in the buildings, but not without the exercise of force; the inhabitants underwent close inspection, and Capt. Schuck clearly identified two of them as having been actively employed in the piratical attack on his vessel. He also found upon them some of the property that was taken from his ship by the pirates. He further identified them as having given him a ring and a barometer, which are now known to have been the property of the murdered master of the *Carl* upon which piracy was committed shortly before the attack on the Caesar. The evidence of Capt. Schuck was taken yesterday before the police magistrate; the further hearing of the case is remanded until to-morrow, when evidence completely corroborative of Capt. Schuck's will be given. We believe it is certain that a case for committal will be clearly made out, and that the prisoner will appear before the Supreme Court next month, on the charge of piracy, coupled perhaps with that of murder.—*Daily Press.*

#### FROM THE "HONGKONG GOVERNMENT GAZETTE."

##### GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

His Excellency Sir Richard Graves MacDonnell, K.C.B., Governor and Commander-in-Chief, has recognized, provisionally, since 26th April last, M. Emile Coste, Consul for France at Tientsin, as in charge of the French Consulate at Hongkong, during the absence of M. Du Cheze.

By Order,  
W. H. RENNIE,  
Acting Colonial Secretary.  
Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Hongkong/18th June, 1866.

##### GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

Whereas it appears probable that some person or persons did wilfully set fire to some Buildings known as the "Yee-on" Hong in No. 3 Queen's Road and No. 8 Bonham Strand, on the morning of Sunday last, the 17th Instant:

It is hereby notified that a Reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS will be given to any Person—the actual Perpetrators of the crime excepted—who, within One Month from this date, shall give such information as shall lead to the apprehension and conviction of one or more of the guilty parties.

By Order,  
W. H. RENNIE,  
Acting Colonial Secretary.  
Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Hongkong, 20th June 1866.

#### HYDROGRAPHIC NOTICES FROM THE GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

[No. 2.]  
CHINA AND JAPAN STATION.  
RALEIGH ROCK AND RECRUIT ISLAND.

Bearings are Magnetic. Variation 12° W. in 1866.

To those navigating between Formosa and the Loochou Islands, the following information will be of importance. Recruit Island is situated in lat. 25° 55' N., long. 124° 35' E., 4° S. 50 miles from Tiansu. It is the same reported by Captain Lyall of the Recruit, by Captain Cradock of the King Lear, and by Mr Solleef, R.N., Master of H. M. S. Conqueror. It is 270 feet high, nearly flat-topped, with very precipitous sides, and may be seen 18 miles from the deck of an ordinary ship. It lies East and West and is two cables long and a half cable broad, having low rocks about its base, the reef projecting from its West point extending two cables and marked under water by an overflow or a break. On East and West bearings it makes as a square mass of rock with a detached pinnacle on its North side. Raleigh Rock was sought for on all the known positions and in the space comprehended between 25° 50' and 26° 10' N. lat. and 123° 40' and 124° 50' E. long., but nothing was seen of it. It was described by Sir Edward Belcher of H. M. S. Samarang, who landed on it in 1845, as a rock 90 feet high, and 60 feet in diameter, and could not therefore, if existing in the position assigned, have escaped detection. Raleigh Rock is placed in position varying from E. by N. to E. & S. 20° or 30 miles from Tiansu.

The Future Napoleon.—A writer in the Patrie gives the subjoined particulars relative to the education of his imperial highness:—"The hours of the prince are fully occupied, and his studies well combined in a hygienic point of view with exercises of the body. Under direction of M. Monnier, his tutor, the young prince shows great aptitude for classical studies, history, and geography. He speaks English fluently, having learnt it when still young from an English attendant who had always been with him. Although at present his highness has not commenced the regular study of drawing and music, he shows a decided taste for both. The prince having received a few indications from M. Capexun, the sculptor, and himself with modelling simple objects which allow considerable freedom. Amongst them are three especially which have attracted the notice of those who have seen them: the first is a statue of Lazarus on horseback; and the other two busts of the Emperor and of M. Monnier. The young prince has rapidly made himself familiar with all kinds of gymnastic exercises under the instruction of M.

THE OLD SIGHT-HOUSE NEAR THE FLAG STAFF, AT AN ELEVATION OF 90 FEET ABOVE THE SEA.

JAMES DONNAN,  
Master Attendant.  
Master Attendant's Office,  
Colombo, 9th May, 1866.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

The portion of Robinson Road, between the Glenelg Bridge and West Boundary of L. Lot 645 will be closed to the Public till further Notice.

W. WILSON,  
Surveyor General.  
Surveyor General's Office,  
Victoria, 23rd June, 1866.

#### NOTICE.

Is hereby given, that on and after the 1st of September next, during the erection of a Second Order Dioptric Light on the Clock Tower, a temporary Light will be exhibited

on the Old Sight-house near the Flag Staff, at an elevation of 90 feet above the sea.

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#### (From the North-China Daily News.)

The recent unfortunate loss of the *Westervelt* suggests enquiry why pilots, alone among ship-owners, are debarred from the privilege of insuring their vessels, and compelled to prosecute their hazardous calling at the risk of property as well as life. Few men are exposed to more constant hardship and danger; and none render so valuable services to the Insurance Companies which deny them an advantage afforded to the owner of every other kind of vessel. To the *Westervelt*, it would seem, the interest of these companies to encourage the efforts of men by whom many a ship is rescued from imminent danger, and who may, by one act of salvage, save a sum equal to ten or twenty times the value of the little *Westervelt*. If this prohibitory rule were confined to Shanghai, where so many anomalies exist, it might be less surprising; but it prevails in England also, where experience has found the best solution for most questions of a similar nature. The danger run by pilot boats is of course very great, but the degree of risk is a mere matter of calculation which any astute could determine; and pilots, appreciating the dangerous nature of their occupation, would be ready to pay a much higher rate. But for some reason or other, an adverse determination has been come to, and pilots alone are forbidden the privilege which almost every one else enjoys, of insuring their property against loss or danger. In England, however, while refusing the risk, Insurance Companies frequently admit the principle of their indebtedness to pilots, by subscribing liberally towards replacing a boat which has been wrecked; and we would gladly see a similar course adopted at Shanghai. We fear however that in the case of the *Westervelt*, a fatal obstacle will be alleged in the fact that her owners do not work under the Board of Management of the Shanghai Pilot Company. That they are hard working and reliable men is admitted; but the various Insurance Offices have determined not to recognise any pilot who elects to work independently, and the owners of the *Westervelt* come under the ban. Why this exclusive system should be adopted, we are at a loss to discover. It is important that the pilotage of the port should be confined as much as possible to qualified and reliable men; but this end would be as effectually attained if the Insurance Companies withheld their countenance only from men who have not proved their qualification before an examining board. The motive of the additional stipulation that they shall belong to a certain Company, does not readily appear. It is in the highest degree necessary that a bar should be raised against the exercise of the profession by persons not properly qualified; but it matters little afterwards whether those persons belong to one or other Company, or whether they choose to ply severally and independently. The difficulty is to institute any kind of check which shall be effectual in preventing the employment of unqualified men. It is not competent to any body of foreigners to say that no sail pilot vessels on the Wangpoo whom they have not approved; and therefore the indirect influence of the Insurance Companies is at present necessary to give effect to the decision of a board of examiners. If they simply declined responsibility in the case of any vessel not carrying a licensed pilot, unlicensed men, would soon find their calling unprofitable; but when they go further and enact that they will only be responsible for the acts of pilots belonging to a certain company, they are likely to defeat their own object. Members of the Board of Management will hardly deny that the Mercantile Pilot Company comprises several good men, and these men will prove that they make more money than members of the Company from which they have been separated. In repudiating their acts, then, the Insurance Companies deprive themselves of the services of reliable men without, apparently, corresponding advantage. If a man who has once passed the board loses their confidence, the latter should withdraw his certificate and thus have a sufficient guarantee that no sensible captain will employ him.

The system of pilotage in the Yangtze and Wangpoo is, however, on an unsatisfactory footing, and it would be well that the aid of the Chinese should be sought to improve it. They, with the assent of foreign authorities, can exercise the right which the latter do not possess, of forbidding unlicensed pilots to ply on their rivers; and from among masters of coasting vessels and the best qualified pilots, an excellent board of examiners could always be formed under the presidency of the Harbour Master.—N. C. Daily News.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The native community of Bombay have convened a meeting for the purpose of sending an address to Lord Halifax, thanking him for the kind and liberal manner in which he had studied their interest during the time he held the high and important post of Secretary of State for India. Not alone in Bombay are these addresses being prepared, but likewise in other parts of India.—*Postmaster.*

THE FUTURE NAPOLEON.—A writer in the Patrie gives the subjoined particulars relative to the education of his imperial highness:—"The hours of the prince are fully occupied, and his studies well combined in a hygienic point of view with exercises of the body. Under direction of M. Monnier, his tutor, the young prince shows great aptitude for classical studies, history, and geography. He speaks English fluently, having learnt it when still young from an English attendant who had always been with him. Although at present his highness has not commenced the regular study of drawing and music, he shows a decided taste for both. The prince having received a few indications from M. Capexun, the sculptor, and himself with modelling simple objects which allow considerable freedom. Amongst them are three especially which have attracted the notice of those who have seen them: the first is a statue of Lazarus on horseback; and the other two busts of the Emperor and of M. Monnier. The young prince has rapidly made himself familiar with all kinds of gymnastic exercises under the instruction of M.

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#### THE CHINA MAIL.

FOUNTAIN; and his equerry, M. Bachon, has some difficulty in restraining his ardour for equitation. His highness takes his lessons at the Almabales, where his horses are kept. But he prefers above everything military mountaineering, and is fond of climbing mountains, so that his greatest happiness is when once a week he is sergeant of the 1st Regiment of Grenadiers of the Guard, in which, as all the world knows, he himself is a corporal, conducted into the reserved garden of the Tuilleries a company of children of that corps for drill. The prince places himself at the right of the first rank, the effective of the troop being often augmented by the presence in the ranks of some young friends of his highness, among whom may be mentioned the sons of Dr Conneau, the Duke de Pennington, Generals Fleury and Espinasse, and M. de Bourgoing, the Emperor's equerry. For several years the prince has been present, by the Emperor's side, at the principal military reviews. During the *fêtes* of the past winter his highness appeared several times for a few hours in the salons, with his gun and sword case were much remarked. We may add that the return of the *Caesar* from Compton, in December, in the winter, was a grand affair. His religious instruction is conducted by the Abbé Deguyer, vicar of the Madeleine, who is soon to prepare him for his first communion." Hampshire paper.

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## Shipping Intelligence.

## ARRIVALS.

Date	VESSEL, AT	FLAG & RIG	TONS	CAPTAIN	FROM	DEPARTURES	CARGO	CONSIGNERS OR AGENTS
June 21	Laura	A.m.s.	302	Howes	S. Francisco	Apr. 19	General	Russell and Co
22	Argonauta	B. str.	318	S. Johnston	Saratoga	June 7	Timber	Ord'r
22	Lai-durdonna	Fastr.	94	Martin	Cardiff	Feb. 27	Cools	J. Matheson and Co
22	Maria Morton	B. str.	401	McLean	Shanghai	June 11	General	Messagers Imperiales
23	Minicin	B. str.	324	Stevens	Sydney	Apr. 27	General	Order
23	Kim-nu-hom	B. str.	140	Schutte	Bangkok	June 7	General	Smith, Kennedy & Co
23	Imperial Bride	B. str.	314	Rooth	Bangkok	June 14	"	Chinese
23	Madame	B. str.	224	Storm	Saigon	June 14	"	J. Atkinson and Co
23	Marie	B. str.	343	Vineyard	Singapore	May 14	Rice	Matheson and Co
24	Lia-lot	B. str.	362	Vineyard	Saigon	May 14	"	Wm. Pustau and Co
24	Sarah Maria	P. str.	100	Groote	Singapore	June 13	"	J. Matheson and Co
25	Jun Peter	P. str.	347	Graetz	Roncon	May 17	"	J. Matheson and Co
25	Helvetius	B. str.	291	Cameron	Tientsin	June 2	Cotton	Adam Scott and Co
25	Douglas	B. str.	615	Parker	Shanghai	June 12	General	Laprade
26	Dupree	P. str.	450	Parker	Singapore	June 10	Sugar	Reynolds and Co
26	Neptune	S. str.	844	Garcia	Huon	June 14	"	Wm. Pustau and Co
26	Melior	B. str.	750	Margent	London	Mar. 16	General	Smith, Kennedy & Co
26	Harling	B. str.	614	Wm. Parker	Saigon	June 14	Rice	Chinese
27	Veronica	B. str.	332	Brown	Liverpool	Mar. 8	General	Order
27	Kelso	B. str.	610	Black	Shanghai	June 12	General	Matheson and Co
27	James	B. str.	1200	Bernard	Singapore	June 22	Sundries	P. & O. S. N. Co.
27	Corrente	B. str.	700	Johnston	Liverpool	June 14	"	Borneo Company
28	Azoff	P. str.	700	Janius	Tientsin	June 22	Mails	Messagers Imperiales
28	Malepins	P. str.	100	L'Escaillie	Suez, &	June 18	"	Borneo Company
28	Philippe	B. str.	100	Scott	Shields	Febr. 17	"	Order
29	Vicburg	B. str.	100	Davis	Liverpool	"	"	"

## PASSENGERS.

Per *Lahon-don-mis*.—Messrs Scott, Walling, Cliquet, Besinger, Martin, Gerard, Lefondre, Peyson, Lyon, Four, Piatte, Gilleard, Deauville, Nolting, Otin, Douzan, Huguer, Piltin, Duse, Fonge, "ye, Mr. and Mrs. Kit, 6 European deck and 2 Chinese.  
Per *Sacai Merit*.—Mr. Appel, 2 European Seamen and 52 Chinese.  
Per *Douglas*.—Messer Mainger, Ruyer, Bilethor, Smith, and 130 Chinese.  
Per *Granger*.—Messer Plitman, Singelton, Morison, Graves, Marwick, Melchard, Auck, F. Walker, Pickwood, Curdall, Mills, Shebler, Townsend, Cooper, Lettre, Carter, Frosser, and Captain Granier.  
Per *Azoff*.—Messer Goldfarb, Chomley, Mayer, Young, Rawdon, 6 European seamen and 54 Chinese.  
Per *Malepins*.—D. Alyandro, Rouse, D. J. Maurice, D. Hamon, Eguaras, D. Germonis, Sauer, Mr. Martin and 3 Chinese.  
Per *Alphonse*.—For Hongkong, Madame Martinez, Messrs Coulet, Laborde, Luis, Amiller, Sena, Latourri, De Urquiza, Verduque, Carmenes, De Esperanza, Gaudenbert, Rigodit and Guenard and 76 Chinese. For Shalgas, Messrs Walter, Pievoli, Krayer, Noel and Demille. For Yokohama, Baron Bruy, Messrs Mercier, Gatin, Dumarcet, Grassioli, Andreus, Guillermin, Jauffret, Pini, Ayunonia and Begnietti.

## DEPARTURES.

Date	VESSEL, FROM	FLAG & RIG	TONS	CAPTAIN	DESTINATION	CARGO	DESPATCHED BY
June 22	Aden	B. str.	800	Andrews	Shanghai	Mails	P. and O. S. N. Co
22	Lyon	B. str.	541	Kehler	Singapore	"	Adam Scott and Co
22	Brigantine	B. str.	357	Turner	Fuhchau	"	E. Schellhas and Co
22	Trinacria	B. str.	310	Patterson	Fuhchau	"	J. Johnson and Co
22	Freudlin	A.m.s.	1028	Butler	Fuhchau	"	Bosman and Co
23	Pontoneys	B. str.	631	Thompson	Fuhchau	"	Order
23	Incuhan	B. str.	603	Frederick	Manila	"	Order
23	Esperanza	S. str.	261	Werner	Singapore	"	Siemens and Co
23	Discovery	F. str.	600	Bourdon	Suez, &c.	"	Messagers Imperiales
23	Religion	F. str.	280	Lopkin	East Coast	Sundries	P. & O. S. N. Co.
23	Yesso	B. str.	500	Cairns	Fuhchau	"	Order
24	Custod Adolf	sw.bk.	500	Boosman	Fuhchau	"	Order
24	Perpetua	A.m.s.	273	Campana	Fuhchau	"	Order
24	bin Chin	H. str.	144	Cluman	Tientsin	"	Siemens and Co
24	Entente	um.bk.	431	Devert	Tientsin	"	Siemens and Co
24	Brig	B. str.	431	Ode	Lahann	"	Siemens and Co
24	Islands of Satsuma	B. str.	255	Yokohama	Java	"	Aug. Heard and Co
25	Islands Trouw	Du bk.	733	De Los	Fuhchau	"	Siemens and Co
26	Maur	Hm.bk.	322	Harms	Fuhchau	"	Siemens and Co
26	Picciolo	Hm.bk.	322	Ortiz	Nanking	"	Siemens and Co
26	Japan	B. str.	349	Chatfield	Nanking	"	Siemens and Co
26	Swuonoda	B. str.	1200	Edmond	Singapore	"	Aug. Heard and Co
27	Stingore	B. str.	910	Shue, &c.	Manila	"	P. & O. S. N. Co.
27	Leach	B. str.	216	Pruhu	Pukoo	"	Siemens and Co
27	Anson	B. str.	220	Stephens	Chesio	"	Siemens and Co
27	Modura	B. str.	361	Curwen	Fuhchau	"	Jar. Matheson and Co
27	P. of the West	B. str.	265	Hunter	Fuhchau	"	Jar. Matheson and Co
28	Herald of Light	B. str.	265	Klaesbohm	Amoy	"	R. Hubener and Co
28	Fulke	Olk.	228	Amoy	Tientsin	"	Siemens and Co
June 29	Fuhchau	R. str.	1,01,000	G. Livingston and Co	London	"	Livingston and Co
9	U. of Southesk	B. str.	151	De la Pineda	London	724,000	W. & J. Co.
12	Yangtze	B. str.	629	Main	London	80,700	Wm. Pustau and Co
14	Famuna	B. str.	629	Alvarez	Wellington	304,476	Martenson and Co
16	Charlotte	Hm.bk.	265	Redston	London	418,100	Russell and Co
16	Fernana	B. str.	326	Sullivan	London	"	"

## PASSENGERS.

Per *Aden*.—For Shanghae, Captain Almond, Linton, and Mrs Clarke, Messrs Cutis, Baker, Mead, Weston, Hayes, Sulphur Kitzer, Nicholas, Lord, B. Mahomed, Webber; two gentlemen, Mrs. Kidney, Miss Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Dohmen.  
Per *Dooway*.—For Saigon, 7 Chinese. For Singapore, 7 Chinese. For Aden, Mrs Andrew and daughter; For Marseilles, Messrs H. Ohl, S. N. Taylor, J. P. Villarnaya, Mr. and Mrs. Maugard, Mr. and Mrs. Vianin, Mrs. M. Lion and daughter, Mrs. Fernandez, Messrs Tholer, G. Wood, and J. J. Russell.

## Shipping in China Waters.

## FUHCHAU.

SHIP'S NAME	CAPTAIN	FLAG & RIG	TONS	DATE OF ARRIV.	CONSIGNERS OR AGENTS	DESTINATION	FROM
Antipodes	not yet	B. str.	247	June 4	Deni and Co	Austriilia.	
Alli & Mary	Crail	am.bk.	156	June 11	Russell and Co		
Arthur	Croosey	am.bk.	291	Order	Shanghae		
City of Nantes	Mooney	D. str.	167	June 21	John Burd and Co.	Uncertain	
Emmerville	Mogeness	D. str.	594	July 1	Kluncker and Co	London	
Gangkudah	Johnsburt	sw.bk.	225	June 18	Horne Company	Australia,	
Hillock	Clark	B. str.	369	Apr. 31	Jar. Matheson and Co	London	
Hurric	Furdie	B. str.	364	June 1	Jar. Matheson and Co	London	
Fair	Lemans	B. str.	380	June 20	Siemens and Co	London	
Forest Basted	de Graw	B. str.	242	June 19	Order	Tug.	
Gazelle	McCull	B. str.	240	June 1	Captain	Tug.	
Gloria	McFarlane	B. str.	628	June 1	General	Tug.	
India Queen	Woodie	B. str.	628	June 1	General	Tug.	
Irene & Castle	Newman	B. str.	151	June 20	Horne Company	Tug.	
Maria	Parker	coastal	691	May 21	Chinese government	Ningpo	
Miranda	Woller	B. str.	260	June 19	Bur. Hubener and Co	Uncertain	
Almirante Star	Johnson	B. str.	738	June 20	Horne Company	London	
Oriente	English	B. str.	738	June 20	Horne Company	London	
Sandu	Munro	B. str.	816	June 19	Siemens and Co	London	
Sophie	Deane	B. str.	233	May 24	Order	Uncertain	
Spray	Scott	B. str.	774	June 10	Smith, Kennedy and Co	London	
Sov. of India	Min.	B. str.	622	May 21	Jar. Matheson and Co	London	
Spiral	Johnston	B. str.	333	June 11	L. M. Customs	Hongkong	
Vindicta	Caw	B. str.	260	June 20	141, Foster and Co.	Tientsin	
Windsor	Redston	B. str.	524</				